In the Claims:

Cancel Claims 1-96 and add the following new claims, 97-155.

97. A method for displaying an autodeterminant peptide, in association with a MHC class II protein, on the surface of a MHC class II-positive antigen presenting cell, comprising:

a) providing the MHC class II-positive antigen presenting cell which does not contain an exogenous construct encoding mammalian B7 molecule; and

b) introducing into the MHC class II-positive antigen presenting cell, a specific regulator of Ii protein expression or immunoregulatory function, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression.

98. The method of Claim 97 wherein the specific regulator of Ii is introduced into the MHC class II-positive antigen presenting cell via electroporation.

99. The method of Claim 97 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

100. The method of Claim 99 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

101. The method of Claim 97 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

102. The method of Claim 101 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

103. The method of Claim 97 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.

104. The method of Claim 103 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 64 and 48.

105. A therapeutic method for treating a malignancy in a patient by enhancing immunological attack on the malignancy, comprising:

a) providing a population of malignant cells and, if necessary, inducing expression of MHC class II molecules, the cells comprising the population of malignant cells lacking an exogenous construct encoding mammalian B7 molecule;

b) introducing into the MHC class II-expressing malignant cells of step a), a specific regulator of Ii protein expression to enhance presentation of endogenous antigenic determinants, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression; and

c) introducing the cells produced by step b) into the patient.

106. The therapeutic method of Claim 105 wherein the cells produced by step b) are made replication incompetent prior to step c).

107. The therapeutic method of Claim 105 wherein the specific regulator of Ii protein expression is introduced into the MHC class II-expressing malignant cells via electroporation.

108. The therapeutic method of Claim 105 wherein the population of malignant cells of step a) is obtained from the patient.

109. The method of Claim 105 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

110. The method of Claim 109 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

111. The method of Claim 105 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

112. The method of Claim 111 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

113. The method of Claim 105 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.

114. The method of Claim 113 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 64 and 48.

115. A therapeutic method for treating a malignancy in a patient by enhancing immunological attack on the malignancy, comprising:

a) providing a population of cells either expressing or containing antigenic determinants of the malignancy and, if necessary, inducing expression of MHC class II molecules, the cells comprising the population of malignant cells lacking an exogenous construct encoding mammalian B7 molecule;

b) introducing into the MHC class II-expressing cells of step a) a specific regulator of Ii protein expression to enhance presentation of endogenous antigenic determinants, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression; and

c) introducing the cells produced by step b) or a derivative thereof, into the patient.

116. The therapeutic method of Claim 115 wherein the cells produced by step b) are made replication incompetent prior to step c).

117. The therapeutic method of Claim 115 wherein the specific regulator of Ii protein expression is introduced into the MHC class II-expressing cells via electroporation.

118. The therapeutic method of Claim 115 wherein the population of cells of step a) is obtained from the patient.

119. The method of Claim 115 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

120. The method of Claim 119 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

121. The method of Claim 115 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

122. The method of Claim 121 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

123. The method of Claim 115 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.

124. The method of Claim 123 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 64 and 48.

125. A therapeutic method for treating a malignancy in a patient comprising administering to the patient a specific regulator of Ii protein expression or immunoregulatory function in an amount sufficient to induce an anti-cancer immune response, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression.

126. The therapeutic method of Claim 125 wherein the administered amount is between 10 μg and 100 mg daily.

127. The therapeutic method of Claim 125 wherein the mode of administration is selected from the group consisting of intravenous infusion, infusion into a body cavity, absorption across skin, absorption across a mucosal surface, and absorption across the gastrointestinal tract.

128. The therapeutic method of Claim 125 wherein the specific regulator of Ii protein expression or immunoregulatory function is administered with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

129. The method of Claim 125 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

130. The method of Claim 129 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

131. The method of Claim 125 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

132. The method of Claim 131 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

133. The method of Claim 125 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.

134. The method of Claim 133 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 64 and 48.

135. A therapeutic method for treating a nonmalignant condition in an individual by enhancing immunological attack on an undesired cell population of the individual, the method comprising:

a) providing cells from the undesired cell population and, if necessary, inducing expression of MHC class II molecules, the cells comprising the population of malignant cells lacking an exogenous construct encoding mammalian B7 molecule;

b) introducing into the MHC class II-expressing cells of step a) a specific regulator of Ii protein expression to enhance MHC CLASS II presentation of antigenic determinants, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression; and

c) re-introducing the cells produced by step b) into the individual.

136. The therapeutic method of Claim 135 wherein the cells produced by step b) are made replication incompetent prior to step c).

137. The therapeutic method of Claim 135 wherein the specific regulator of Ii protein expression is introduced into the MHC class II-expressing cells via electroporation.

138. The therapeutic method of Claim 135 wherein the undesired cell population comprises autoreactive T lymphocytes which are associated with an autoimmune disorder.

139. The therapeutic method of Claim 135 wherein the undesired cell population comprises virus-infected cells.

140. The therapeutic method of Claim 135 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

141. The therapeutic method of Claim 140 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

142. The method of Claim 135 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

143. The method of Claim 142 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

144. The method of Claim 135 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.

145. The method of Claim 144 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 64 and 48.

146. A therapeutic method for treating an autoimmune disease in a patient comprising administering to the patient a specific regulator of Ii protein expression or immunoregulatory function in an amount sufficient to induce an anti-disease immune response, the oligonucleotide CTCGGTACCTACTGG (SEQ ID NO: 1) being specifically excluded, the specific regulator consisting essentially of a copolymer of from 10 to 50 nucleotide bases, the copolymer being characterized by the ability to hybridize specifically to a target region of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein under

physiological conditions, wherein the specific regulator is characterized by the ability to inhibit Ii expression.

147. The therapeutic method of Claim 146 wherein the administered amount is between 10 μg and 100 mg daily.

148. The therapeutic method of Claim 146 wherein the mode of administration is selected from the group consisting of intravenous infusion, infusion into a body cavity, absorption across skin, absorption across a mucosal surface, and absorption across the gastrointestinal tract.

149. The therapeutic method of Claim 146 wherein the specific regulator of Ii protein expression or immunoregulatory function is administered with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

150. The method of Claim 146 wherein the target region comprises the translation initiation site of the RNA molecule encoding mammalian Ii protein.

151. The method of Claim 150 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 54, 53, 52, 40 and 55.

152. The method of Claim 146 wherein the target region comprises a portion of an exon bounding a splice site.

153. The method of Claim 152 wherein the specific regulator comprises a nucleotide base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 62.

154. The method of Claim 153 wherein the target region is within an exon/intron boundary.